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AND

BULLETIN OF AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND
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JANUARY, 1894.



At mihi plaudo
Ipse domi, simul ac nummos contemplor in arca.

—Hor., Sat. I, ii. 66.

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COLUMBIAN MEDALS.

AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS,

AND

Bulletin of American Numismatic and Archæological Societies.

VOL. XXVIII.

BOSTON, JANUARY, 1894.

No. 3.

THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY'S COLUMBIAN MEDAL.

ANOTHER Columbian Medal has recently been issued, to swell the list which commemorates the great voyager, and his discovery of a new world. We infer from the fact that the reverse bears the seal of the American Numismatic and Archæological Society of New York, that it was struck as their contribution to the medallic records which mark the completion of the fourth century since the little squadron from Spain arrived on the shores of the Western continent. We believe it has long been in preparation, though the time of its appearance is "the day after the Fair." In many respects it is very satisfactory. We give an engraving (photogravure) of the Medal, in the illustration for the present number of the *Journal*.

The Obverse has a profile bust of Columbus to the left; he wears the peculiar cap of the period, which, however, is treated in a somewhat different manner from the styles employed by the various artists who have designed its predecessors; his hair escapes from the band or edge of the cap, and falls in thick, curling locks beneath it, upon his neck: under the truncation, TIFFANY & CO., N. Y. We think it an error of taste to have engraved upon the obverse, and in this place, the name of a firm, instead of that of the artists who made the design, and cut the dies for the Medal. If the firm name was to appear at all, it seems to us that it should have been placed on the reverse, under the wreath, perhaps, or in some less conspicuous place.

There is much to praise in the Medal; the head is spirited, erect in poise, the eye alert, and gazing steadfastly westward; a nobility of mien, an inflexibility of purpose, and a sturdy determination to accomplish his errand, mark every line in his countenance; while there is a serenity and confidence in the expression of the face, which we do not remember to have noticed in other Medals of this series; and there is a singular air of vitality about it, which places it in advance of many of its competitors. Surely an artist capable of designing and executing such a work was entitled to be known, and to have

his name associated with an effort so successful; not merely the Society, whose insignia it displays, but the whole numismatic fraternity, wherever dispersed, should know it! The legend is, CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS GAVE A NEW WORLD TO HUMANITY. By HUMANITY we suppose *mankind* is intended, for certainly the new world got but little *humanity* in return, from those to whom it was given. The word is too ambiguous, and makes the legend almost satirical. A little cross patee, placed near the milling at the bottom, seems unnecessary. The Medal would have been better without it.

The Reverse shows a wreath of olive, open at the top and crossed and tied with a ribbon bow at the bottom; surmounting the lower portion of the branch of the wreath is a little medallion representation of the seal of the Society which issues it. The size of this, nine millimeters, we regard as much too small, and its position inartistic, unfortunate and meaningless; it should have been at least fifteen millimeters in diameter, and if it had been placed upon the junction of the stems, it would have been better. Within the wreath is the inscription in six lines, AFTER | FOUR HUNDRED | YEARS OF PROGRESS | FREE AMERICA | HONORS ITS | DISCOVERER.

The Medal is struck in red copper, bronze, gold bronze (which we hear was a failure), and silver, and its size is seventy-seven millimeters, or forty-nine, American scale.

Since the preceding comments were written, some further items of interest concerning this Medal have become matters of common report; what foundation they may have we do not know, and give them without prejudice, or in any way vouching for their accuracy. We are told that the artist who made the model is a Mr. Whitehouse, and that the dies were engraved abroad. The model, if our memory is correct, was shown in a plaster cast at the interesting "Columbian Exhibition of Medals" held by the Society in New York, some months ago, which was noticed in the *Journal* at the time. As we know of but two machines in the country, that in the United States Mint at Philadelphia, and the one owned by the Gorham Company, of New York, adapted to reducing and cutting dies from an original model, it is very likely that the current gossip that the dies were not by American workmen, is correct. This would seem to be further confirmed by information from other sources that this firm was unable to compete for the Columbian World's Fair Award Medal now in preparation, by reason of a clause in the specifications that the engraving of the dies and the striking of the Medals must be executed in America, and unless the clouds clear, this Medal to which we have given so much space, cannot pose as an American Medal. We should be glad to know, for the sake of American numismatic art, that these rumors have no foundation.

THE MILAN MEDAL.

The dies of the so-called Milan Medal (both obverse and reverse), have been re-cut to strike pieces of a smaller size, and a new obverse die with the bust of the Discoverer only, (the symbolical figures omitted) has been engraved. This has CHRISTOPHER at the left, and COLUMBUS at the right of the head, in the field, and on an outer circle, hollowed, the legend, above, MEMENTO OF THE WORLD'S FAIR, and below, * CHICAGO, 1893 * This obverse has been

struck with the reduced Milan reverse. Both this and the preceding are size 36, and are found in bronze and white metal.

We begin, on a subsequent page of this number, a descriptive catalogue of Columbian Medals prepared for the *Journal* by Mr. E. J. CLEVELAND, in which the various Medals described above, and also those in preceding issues, will be briefly mentioned for convenience of reference.

SOME CURIOUS LEGENDS.

It is interesting to notice how skillfully at times the designers of Medals have adapted their legends from the classic authors and from Holy writ, to the events, the memory of which they are intended to perpetuate. Any attempt to catalogue these little sparkles of wit and wisdom would be almost endless, and certainly very tedious, but a few of them may perhaps be noted without wearying your readers. On the Medals, and on some of the coins relating to America there are several instances. The piece of Louis, familiarly known as the *Gloriam regni*, and the oldest Colonial, is one of the latter class. The legend in full is *GLORIAM · REGNI · TVI · DICENT ·* (They shall speak of the glory of thy Kingdom.) The passage occurs in Psalm CXLV (Vulgate), and was a flattering allusion to the power and glory of the French "*grand monarque*." *SIT NOMEN DOMINI BENEDICTUM* (Blessed be the name of the Lord), of frequent occurrence on the French coins of that period, is a part of a verse in Psalm CXIII.

On the coins of Edward III, of England, we find a Latin text from Luke iv: 30,—translated "But Jesus passing through the midst of them, went His way." These words were regarded as having a talismanic power, which protected the bearer in battle, and guarded him from the assaults of thieves. This motto was also used by Henry VII, on one of his sovereigns, and later by Edward VI. Another legend used by many English Kings, reads "I have set the Lord as my helper," which seems to be an adaptation of the eighth verse of Psalm XVI. Edward III, also used the opening words of the Sixth Psalm,— "Lord rebuke me not in Thine anger,"—and by a singular blunder in the die some were struck with the negative omitted. Many other like examples of Scriptural legends on coins might be cited, but the last we will mention is that on the gold twenty shilling piece of Charles I, sometimes called *EXURGAT* money from the first word of the Latin text, "Let God arise, and let His enemies be scattered," the first verse of Psalm LXVIII; but the invocation for the safety of the King against those who sought to dethrone and execute him, was in vain.

Among classic inscriptions or legends we find on one of the early Medals relating to America, struck in 1599, "See what heroes the second Argo carries." The verse from Virgil's Fourth Eclogue, commemorates the victories of Van der Does off the Canary Islands, where the Dutch admiral is compared to Jason: a similar allusion to the voyage in search of the golden fleece is found on one of the Franco-American jetons of Louis XIV, which displays an ancient galley, with a beaver's pelt at its mast-head, which is claimed to be not less valuable than the golden [fleece.]

NON SUFFICIT ORBIS, the boastful motto of Philip II, of Spain, used on many of his Medals, and embroidered in golden letters on the drapery of the vice-regal throne in San Domingo, is taken from the 168th line in Juvenal's Tenth Satire.

When Sir William Phipps, after seeking the sunken Spanish treasure off San Domingo, which he successfully recovered and thereby enriched himself and his patrons, returned with his bullion to England, a Medal was struck (in 1687), which advised the reader of its legend "Let thy hook always hang"—an encouragement to persevere,—the words of which are taken from Ovid's Art of Love, III, 425; and when Queen Anne's victorious fleet returned from their battle at Vigo Bay, one of the Medals struck to commemorate the event quoted from the Aeneid (XI: 54), "These are our returns and our expected triumphs." Cicero's diatribe against the conspirator Catiline furnished a text for one of the satirical Medals against John Law, and the classic myth of Hercules dragging from his concealment Cacus who had stolen his cattle, furnished the device for another.

On one of the jetons sometimes included among the Franco-American series,—a cut of which has appeared in the *Journal* accompanied by some comments from Mr. Geo. M. Parsons, but whose origin has never been satisfactorily determined, I believe,—is a figure of Britannia, and an Indian typifying America. The date the piece bears is 1755, a troublous time for the Continental powers, and the legend is Neptune's abrupt exclamation, when the winds have been released from the caverns of Aeolus and, instigated by Juno, have nearly destroyed the ships of Aeneas. The words are, anglicized, "It behooves me now to sooth the angry waves" (Aeneid, I: 135), a legend used on more than one piece issued under similar circumstances.

Several Medals struck on the occasion of the change from the Julian to the Gregorian calendar, and on the beginning of a new century, have the legend, NOVUS NASCITUR ORDO (a new order is born), from Virgil's famous Fourth Eclogue, and certainly nothing more appropriate could have been selected. On one of the mortuary Medals which appeared after the death of the Earl of Chatham, was the touching passage from another Eclogue (I: 24), QUIS DESIDERIO etc., "What limit can there be to our grief at his loss?"

The return to England in the last century, of the great explorer, Capt. Cook, after one of his voyages around the world, was marked by his election to membership in the Royal Society, and the striking of a Medal with a most appropriate motto from Horace's Epistle to Pisô (line 285), NIL INTENTATUM, etc., "Our [associates — poets in the original] leave nothing untried."

When Holland, resenting the treatment of the struggling American colonies by the British Ministers, entered into a treaty of commerce with the youthful republic, the Medal commemorating the event bore a portion of a line from the Aeneid (VI: 620), which contained the sad warning of the soul of Phlegyas in Hades, lamenting his impious disregard of the eternal laws of right and justice, "Learn from my example to deal justly and not to despise the gods," a lesson England might have read with profit.

Van Loon in his elaborate work on the Medals relating to Holland, has numerous instances of equally apt quotations. In the winter of 1690-91, William III, of England, after a stormy voyage, embarked in a small boat to

make a landing on the shores of Holland. The night was dark, the waves were boisterous, and the ice of a wintry sea impeded his progress. With only a cloak to cover him he was exposed to the storm, and his companions were alarmed at his danger and their own. He observed their anxiety and asked if they thought it hard to die with him. The parallel between this perilous experience, and that of Caesar when he attempted to cross from Otranto to Brindisi, at once suggested itself to the designer—the die is by Koene, a Dutch medallist, but whether he made the design does not appear. The legend has the words addressed by Caesar to his terrified companions on that famous occasion, and reads QUID METUAS · CAESAREM VEHIS, "What do you fear? you carry Caesar!"

In the congress of the Allies who were waging war against France in 1691, William presided. The obverse of a Medal on that event showed Jupiter seated in the council of the gods, and the legend is adapted with slight variation from Ovid (*Metamorphoses*, 1: 166).

INGENTES ANIMO, DIGNAS IOVE CONCIPIIT IRAS
CONCILIUMQUE VOCAT.

"He conceives in his mind a mighty wrath, worthy of Jupiter, and assembles a council."

But there must be a limit to your patience, though none to the examples of equal interest which might be quoted, and so I will defer my further citations to some more convenient season.

J. W. L.

AN ASTRONOMICAL MEDAL.

SOME little time ago the *Journal* described various astronomical Medals, and I regret that your correspondent did not continue his contributions. There is another and very rare Medal, which is allied to that series, a brief description of which may be of interest. The obverse has a draped and armored bust of William III, to the right: his hair is long and flowing, and he wears a laurel wreath. Legend, INVICTISSIMVS GVILHELMVS · MAG. (The invincible William the Great.) Beneath, F. D. W: (for F. D. Winter, an engraver who is supposed to have been employed at the Royal Mint, from about the period of the landing of William in England, until about the time of the death of his Queen, and whose works have no great merit.) Near these letters are N. C. A. P. (for Neale, *custos artifex primus*, that is, Thomas Neale, Master of the Mint,—which position he occupied from 1678 to 1699.

The reverse shows the setting sun,—alluding to the declining power of Louis XIV,—a castle, with soldiers on the shore of the ocean; and various military emblems, shields blazoned with the French lilies, etc., are strewn on the ground; above, is a portion of the zodiacal belt, showing the signs of Leo, Libra, and Virgo. Legend, INGRESSO HOC SOLIS DECRESCVNT LVMINA SIGNO. (Having entered this sign the splendor of the sun becomes fainter.) The size is twenty-nine nearly, and the piece exists in silver, bronze and lead.

This Medal is interesting, since the zodiacal sign enables us to fix the date of the battle which it commemorates. Van Loon considers that it has reference to the battle of La Hogue, which took place on the 19th of May,

(O. S.), 1692; but Grueber notes that at that date the sun is in the sign Gemini. If therefore, it alludes to that event, the legend would not be true, for the light of the sun increases for a month or more after that time: for this reason and the presence of the signs of the closing summer, the writer last mentioned believes that it commemorates the battle of Aghrim, which occurred July 12 (O. S.), on which date the sun enters the constellation Leo, and begins to decrease in splendor. The constellation of Leo has also a significance, as it seems to allude to the chief device on the arms of Holland.

It would seem that the latter theory must be the true one. The power of Louis waned rapidly after the severe contest at Aghrim, when General Ginkell with an army of 18,000 won a decisive victory over St. Ruth who commanded the adherents of King James, and out of whose army of 22,000 troops, principally Irish and French, nearly a third were slain, and St. Ruth himself was killed.

SCORPIO.

EXPOSITION MEDALS.

THE announcement is made that the Medals which are to be presented to exhibitors at the Columbian Exposition, are in preparation, and the preliminary design has been submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury for his approval. Six months will probably elapse before they will be ready. The well known artist, Augustus St. Gaudens, is at work completing the design, and a recent issue of a New York paper states that he has chosen as his theme the landing of Columbus; the motive is the same as that of the statue of the discoverer which stood before the Administration Building on the Fair Grounds, the design of which was by the same artist. Columbus is represented as standing, his head bare; he is in armor, and draped with a cloak, the folds of which are floating in the wind; he lifts his sword and plants the banner of Spain upon the shore, as he takes possession of the New World in the name of the Spanish monarchs. Behind him is a group of his followers, and the boats which brought the landing party are on the shore. The reverse is to have a symbolical figure representing youth. The Medal will be struck in bronze, and the design, the dies, and the entire work on the Medals is required to be done in this country.

As a matter of interest in this connection, we give, by the courtesy of the Worthington Company, of New York, an engraving of the Grand Prize Medal of the French Exposition Universelle, of 1889, from one awarded to that company for their exhibit. The obverse has a draped and armored figure of the Republic bestowing a laurel crown on an artisan, slightly draped, who is seated at the left on an anvil, and bends forward to receive his reward: Near him are implements of labor, and beneath the group is a portion of a hemisphere, with the Eiffel tower and a glimpse of some of the buildings of the Exposition in the foreground. Legend, EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE; the date 1893 is placed over the hemisphere between the figures. The reverse has a winged and laureated figure of Fame blowing a trumpet, which she holds in her right hand, while her left embraces a profile bust of the Republic wearing a liberty cap and a wreath. Fame is seated facing the left, and over her left knee is thrown a mass of drapery which falls upon a tablet bearing the name

of the recipient; beneath is a branch of laurel, which extends upward, and appears at the left of the tablet. On the field at the left, REPUBLIQUE FRANCAISE; a five-pointed star illumines with its rays the field between her extended wings. The design is spirited, but the criticism has been made that the distinction between the obverse and the reverse is not sufficiently marked.

THE MEDALS, JETONS, AND TOKENS ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.

BY DR. HORATIO R. STORER, NEWPORT, R. I.

[Continued from Vol. XXVIII, p. 38.]

667. *Obverse.* Bust, to left. Inscription: JOHN HOWARD. F.R.S. (The points are three cornered.)

Reverse. Within field: H H(ICKMAN) in monogram, script. Inscription: 1792 WESTMINSTER-HALFPENNY Upon rim: PAYABLE AT THE IRON WAREHOUSE N° 5 EDGBASTON STR^T BIRM(INGHAM) (Duisburg incorrectly has LACARLE [for WAREHOUSE], and EDGRASTON.) Copper. 18. 29 mm.

Batty, I, p. 199, Nos. 1697, 1697A; Duisburg, p. 227, DC, 1; Neumann, No. 23580; Storer, *loc. cit.*, May, 1887, No. 31.

668. As preceding, save on rim: EGBASTON. Copper. 18. 29 mm.

Batty, I, p. 199, No. 1697B.

669. *Obverse.* Large bust, to left. Inscription as in preceding.

Reverse. Within field: 1792 | H H in script monogram. Inscription: BIRMINGHAM. PROMISSORY. HALFPENNY. (Three-cornered points.) Upon rim: PAYABLE AT H. HICKMAN'S WAREHOUSE BIRMINGHAM. (Kluyskens erroneously has BURCKMANS.) Copper. 18. 29 mm. Edges milled.

Batty, I, p. 251, Nos. 23241, 2325, '6, '7; Kluyskens, II, p. 42; Duisburg, Suppl. II, p. 27; Neumann, Nos. 24123-4; Storer, *loc. cit.*, May, 1887, Nos. 32-3.

In the Government (Lee) Collection, that of Mr. Howard Edwards of Philadelphia and my own. Pye and Batty differ as to whether there are two varieties, with one and two buttons respectively, but the latter is convinced that there was but one obverse die.

670. *Obverse.* Bust, to left, with short hair. Inscription as in preceding. (Three-cornered points.)

Reverse. Date and monogram as preceding. Inscription: BIRMINGHAM PROMISSORY FARTHING. Copper.

Batty, I, p. 551, Nos. 883-5; Kluyskens, II, p. 42; Duisburg, Suppl. I, p. 12; *Ibid.*, Suppl., II, p. 27; Neumann, No. 24125; Storer, *loc. cit.*, May, 1887, Nos. 34, 37.

Duisburg described in his first supplement an alleged variety with the monogram JAHC, and in his second supplement the present token. Mr. McLachlan has, however, pointed out to me that the first was undoubtedly an error, from misreading the script monogram H H.

671. As preceding, but edges dentated, and planchet thicker. Copper.

Batty, I, p. 551, No. 882; Neumann, No. 24126; Storer, *loc. cit.*, May, 1887, No. 35.

672. As preceding, but on rim: H. HICKMANS WAREHOUSE BIRMINGHAM

Batty, I, p. 551, Nos. 880-1; Neumann, No. 24127; Storer, *loc. cit.*, May, 1887, No. 36. Copper.

673. *Obverse.* As preceding.

Reverse. Blank. Rim as preceding. Copper.

Batty, I, p. 551, No. 879.

674. *Obverse*. Bust, to right (?). Inscription as in preceding.

Reverse. Female seated on a rock, holding palm branch. Legend: UNITY AND PEACE. Copper.

Batty, I, p. 440, Nos. 4265-6; Storer, *loc. cit.*, Nov., 1888, No. 698; Low, Cat. of U. S. and Colonial Coins, No. 161.

This is supposed to belong to the so-called "Pennsylvania Copper" series. It is therefore the first of the American "Howards." One of Batty's specimens was counterstamped on both sides: FOREVER

675. *Obverse*. Small bust, to left. Inscription: JOHN HOWARD F.R.S. | HALF-PENNY.

Reverse. Within a beaded circle, a sitting female facing left, with branch of olive on her left arm, which is supported by a vase. With her right she directs a youth with key, towards a prison. At her feet three vases, one of which is overturned. Above, irradiated: GO FORTH Legend: REMEMBER THE DEBTORS IN GOAL (*sic*) Exergue: a rosette. Upon rim: PAYABLE IN LANCASTER LONDON OR BRISTOL

Batty, I, p. 114, Nos. 532, '3, '4; Duisburg, p. 227, DC, 2; Neumann, No. 22961; Storer, *loc. cit.*, May, 1887, No. 38.

In the Booth (Fisher) collection and my own.

676. As preceding, but upon rim: PAYABLE IN LANCASTER OR BRISTOL
Batty, I, p. 114, No. 531.

677. As preceding. Upon rim: PAYABLE AT LONDON OR DUBLIN. X. X. X. X. Copper. 18. 28 mm. Edges milled.

Batty, I, p. 144, Nos. 956-8; Kluyskens, II, p. 43; Neumann, No. 23369; Storer, *loc. cit.*, May, 1887, No. 39.

In my collection.

678. As preceding. Upon rim: PAYABLE IN DUBLIN OR LONDON. +. +. +.

Batty, I, p. 370, No. 3707; Neumann, No. 25112; Storer, *loc. cit.*, May, 1887, No. 40.

679. As preceding. Upon rim: CURRENT EVERYWHERE + + + + +.

Batty, I, p. 441, No. 4271; Neumann, No. 25432; Storer, *loc. cit.*, May, 1887, No. 41.

680. As preceding, but rim without inscription.

Batty, I, p. 441, No. 4269.

681. As preceding, but rim milled.

Ibid., I, p. 441, No. 4270.

682. As preceding, but ILCHESTER before GOAL. Upon rim; PAYABLE IN BANBURY OXFORD OR READING

Ibid., I, p. 210, No. 1850; Storer, *loc. cit.*, May, 1887, No. 1685.

683. *Obverse*. As preceding.

Reverse. Britannia seated on globe, with lance and olive branch. Legend: RULE BRITANNIA.

Batty, I, p. 441, No. 4267; Neumann, No. 25431; Storer, *loc. cit.*, May, 1887, No. 42.

684. *Obverse*. As preceding.

Reverse. Female seated, holding mining tools. Inscription: HALFPENNY 1790

Batty, I, p. 441, Nos. 4268, 4268A.

685. *Obverse*. Bust, to left. Inscription: JOHN HOWARD F.R.S. PHILANTHROPIST.

Reverse. A market cross. Inscription: CHICHESTER HALFPENNY 1794 Upon rim: PAYABLE IN LONDON

Ibid., I, p. 234, No. 2170.



THE NEW PORTUGUESE COPPER COINAGE.



PRIZE MEDAL OF THE PARIS EXPOSITION, 1889.



REDUCED OBERSE, MILAN COLUMBIAN.



686. *Obverse.* As preceding. The bow of queue points between n and r, the n in front of frill, and the s back of centre of top of head.

Reverse. The arms of Portsmouth; a three-towered citadel, over the gate a shield bearing a leopard. Above, a horizontal crescent, surmounted by a star-shaped eye, bisecting the words HALF-PENNY. Inscription: CHICHESTER AND PORTSMOUTH. Exergue: 1794. Upon rim: PAYABLE AT SHARPS PORTSMOUTH AND CHALDECOTTS CHICHESTER (Neumann has 1797.) Copper. 18. 28 mm. Edges milled.

Ibid., I, p. 101, Nos. 331-3, and 2870A; Duisburg, p. 227, DC, 3; Neumann, No. 22872; Conder, p. 42, No. 17; Storer, *loc. cit.*, May, 1887, No. 43.

In my collection.

687. As preceding, save that the bow is opposite n, and the n under the frill. Copper. 18. 28 mm.

Storer, *loc. cit.*, May, 1887, No. 44.

In my collection.

688. As preceding, save PORTSMOUTH AND CHICHESTER. Upon *obverse*, the bow opposite h, and s over centre of head; upon *reverse*, c to left of centre of p. Edges milled.

Batty, I, p. 101, No. 328; Kluyskens, II, p. 42; Duisburg, Suppl. I, p. 12; Neumann, No. 22871; Storer, *loc. cit.*, May, 1887, No. 45.

In the Government (Lee) Collection and my own.

689. As preceding, save bow opposite n; and on *reverse*, c to right of centre of p. Edges milled.

Batty, I, p. 101, Nos. 329-30, 334-5; Storer, *loc. cit.*, May, 1887, No. 46.

In my collection.

690. As preceding, but on rim: PAYABLE DARLINGTON & STOCKTON (DURHAM)

Batty, I, p. 92, Nos. 168-9; Storer, *loc. cit.*, July, 1891, No. 1688.

691. *Obverse.* As preceding.

Reverse. Britannia, to left, seated on globe, leaning on shield, with lance and olive branch. Legend: RULE BRITANNIA. Exergue: 1794. Upon rim: PAYABLE AT THE WAREHOUSE LIVERPOOL.

Batty, I, p. 119, Nos. 643-4; Neumann, No. 22011; Storer, *loc. cit.*, May, 1887, No. 48.

692. As preceding. Upon rim: PAYABLE AT I IORDANS DRAPER GOSPORT.

Batty, I, p. 100, No. 313; Storer, *loc. cit.*, July, 1891, No. 1686.

693. As preceding. Upon rim: PAYABLE IN LONDON \\\\\\\

Batty, I, p. 144, No. 959; Neumann, No. 23367; Storer, *loc. cit.*, May, 1887, No. 49.

694. As preceding, but 1795, and upon rim: CURRENT EVERYWHERE ♦♦♦♦♦

Copper. 18. 28 mm. Edges milled.

Batty, I, p. 441, Nos. 4272-3; Rudolphi, p. 77, No. 325; Kluyskens, II, p. 42; Duisburg, p. 227, DC, 5; Neumann, No. 25430; Storer, *loc. cit.*, May, 1887, No. 47.

In my collection.

695. As the last, save rim milled.

Batty, I, p. 441, No. 4273A.

696. *Obverse.* As preceding.

Reverse. The arms of York; a castle filled with soldiers; to the left a draw-bridge, over which four soldiers are passing. Inscription: CLIFFORD'S TOWER. Exergue: A. D. 1100. Upon rim: FEAR GOD AND HONOR THE KING. X.

Neumann, No. 24402. Storer, *loc. cit.*, May, 1887, No. 51.

697. As preceding, but rim is plain.

Batty, I, p. 311, No. 2963.

698. *Obverse*. As preceding.

Reverse. The arms of Glasgow; within a shield a tree with birds on its branches, and a bell hanging from it; a salmon across its trunk. Legend: LET GLASGOW FLOURISH. Upon rim: PAYABLE AT THE HOUSE OF GILBERT SHEARER & CO.

Duisburg, p. 227, DC, 4; Neumann, No. 24769; Storer, *loc. cit.*, May, 1887, No. 52.

699. As preceding, but rim milled.

Batty, I, p. 342, No. 3344.

700. *Obverse*. As preceding.

Reverse. Liberty facing, erect; in right hand, the pole and cap; in left, a rudder; beside her, a bale. Legend: LIBERTY & COMMERCE. Exergue: 1794 Upon rim: PAYABLE IN LONDON (The same as reverse of the Talbot Allum & Lee New York Cent of 1794.)

Ibid., I, p. 144, No. 960; Kluyskens, II, p. 42; Neumann, No. 23368; Storer, *loc. cit.*, May, 1887, No. 53.

In my collection This is considered to belong to the early American Series. It is the second of the American Howards, No. 674 being the first.

701. As preceding. Upon rim: PAYABLE AT STORE OF +

Coin Collectors' Jour., Oct., 1885, p. 158, No. 6; Storer, *loc. cit.*, May, 1887, No.

54.

The third American Howard.

702. As preceding, save 1795, and upon rim: WE PROMISE TO PAY THE BEARER ONE CENT.

Coin Collectors' Jour., July, 1887, p. 108; Storer, *loc. cit.*, Nov., 1888, No. 697.

The fourth American Howard.

703. *Obverse*. As preceding.

Reverse. Within a circle a ship under sail, to right, its mainmast dividing the words NEW-YORK. Inscription: TALBOT ALLUM & LEE | ONE CENT.

Coin Collectors' Jour., Oct., 1885, p. 158, No. 3; Storer, *loc. cit.*, May, 1887, No. 55.

The fifth American Howard.

704. *Obverse*. As preceding, save bust to right (?).

Reverse. The arms of Exeter; two winged horses supporting an armorial shield. Above, a lion, to right, supporting an orb; beneath, upon a band: SEMPER FIDELIS. Inscription: EXETER HALFPENNY. Exergue: 1792 Upon rim: PAYABLE AT THE WAREHOUSE OF SAMUEL KINGDOM. X.

Neumann, No. 22758; Storer, *loc. cit.*, May, 1887, No. 50.

705. As preceding, save that rim is milled.

Batty, I, p. 90, No. 145.¹

The two American Medals struck in memory of Howard by the Howard Associations of Norfolk, Va., and Memphis, Tenn., have been already described, under Nos. 198 and 203.²

Before proceeding with the English Personal Medals, I shall, in the next paper, mention a number of South American pieces, of which I have recently obtained descriptions.

[To be continued.]

¹ It will have been seen that Batty, though so excessively minute in his divisions, often indeed mentioning as separate varieties what were merely defaced or obliterated specimens, failed to discover several that are well authenticated. Prattent (*The Virtuoso's Companion* [illustrations only], London, 1796, pages 89-90) gives six reverses, to wit: Remember The Debtors, etc.; Chichester and Portsmouth; Portsmouth and Chiches-

ter; Rule Britannia 1795; H H Birmingham Promissory Halfpenny; and H H Westminster Halfpenny.

I must acknowledge my very great obligation to Mr. R. W. McLachlan of Montreal, who has been kind enough to revise all my references to Batty, and to carefully compare them with Conder and Prattent.

² *The Journal*, July, 1891, pp. 8, 9.

ANOTHER 1804 DOLLAR.

THERE will always be some romantic story in circulation about 1804 dollars. In April, 1891, the *Journal* printed what we then believed to be a complete list of the owners of these pieces, and although several reputed finds have been chronicled, one within a year,—described with much particularity as to the place where it was found, the person by whom purchased, and its subsequent history—no sufficient evidence has yet been presented to convince us that the piece to which we allude has been conclusively shown to be what it is claimed, and Mr. Nexsen's list has thus far needed no revision, in our judgment, until now.

Within the last few weeks we have seen mention of three more of these so-called 1804 dollars; one of them is reported to be the property of a lady somewhere in Michigan, who of course has been offered and refused a sum far in excess of what is probably its actual value; we may let this story rest until we find some more reliable basis to support it than a floating item in a country newspaper.

The knowledge of the next comes to us from responsible parties, and its existence cannot be disputed. The Messrs. Chapman, of Philadelphia, write to the editors that "There has appeared in Philadelphia, one of the re-strike (so-called) 1804 dollars, having a lettered edge, and being one of those made at the Mint about 1868. Condition fine. It is said to have come from Richmond, Va., but we have no faith in the story. *It was shown to us*, and we declined to purchase at any price, and what disposition has since been made of it, we are unaware." This is positive proof of the existence of an 1804 dollar, with lettered edge, in addition to the twelve (two with plain edge) catalogued and their ownership given in April, 1891, by Mr. Nexsen. For 1868, in Mr. Chapman's letter, we should probably read 1858, (see *Journal*, iii: 7), but the difficulty in connecting the piece with that issue is, that the scamp who wrongfully used the Government dies at that time, was not able to get the collar to letter their edges, and having been put on the market with plain edges, the fraud was speedily discovered. The piece under notice has a *lettered* edge, and is in fine condition; we are therefore inclined to believe that it has never been in circulation, and is very probably one of the re-strikes of an earlier date—between 1836 and 1840. Of these it has been "asserted that there were as many as fifty." (See *Journal*, ii: 24).

There are some curious points in connection with the story that it came from Richmond, which we should like to see substantiated. A year or two ago in a newspaper article on the subject, we remember to have seen it stated that there was such a dollar in existence, and in the possession of some one residing near Richmond. The owner's name was not given, and little attention was paid to the report by collectors or dealers, for it was thought by those who gave any heed to it, to be a traditionary story, based on the history of what is usually known as the Cohen Dollar, (No. II, in Mr. Nexsen's list) and which was actually found in Richmond.

The story told of the recently discovered piece is that "Rosenthal Brothers, dealers in old iron, had a debtor in Virginia from whom they vainly tried for some time to collect a bill of \$500. Recently the Virginian sent the firm one of the much sought for 1804 dollars. He stated that he sent the coin in payment of his bill, and the Rosenthals could sell it for more than the total they could keep the balance. In explanation of how he came in possession of the dollar, the Virginian wrote that he had bought it for thirty dollars, from an old negro who was ignorant of its value and rarity, and in whose family it had been for a long time. The Rosenthals are said to have taken it to the Philadelphia Mint, where it was pronounced genuine. A coin collector has offered \$350 for it, which they refused, etc." This is the substance of the story as printed in several newspapers.

As we have stated, the existence of the piece is clearly established by expert testimony. But as to the other points of the story we have thus far no positive knowledge. The singular part of the tale is that to a certain degree it confirms the report that such a piece was in existence in or near Richmond, which originated, or at least was occasionally put in circulation, since the Cohen Dollar came to light. Whether

the story is true or a myth must be left to be determined by future investigation. It may be established, perhaps, but we must wait for future developments before we accept it with implicit faith,—if it is *not* true, we shall, perhaps, have the actual facts in time, remembering the Latin line on one of the satirical Medals of John Law:—"Quod verum est, lateat quamvis, aliquando patebit," "The truth although concealed, will some time or other come to light."

Lastly, since this story appeared, we have seen the report that a dealer in old books in Canal Street, New York, is in the habit of carrying about in his pocket, done up in a scrap of paper, one of these same 1804 Dollars," which "is in excellent condition, though it has been circulated," and which "as far as he remembered, had been paid him for some books quite a long time ago."

ENGLISH PERSONAL MEDALS.

THE London "Numismatic Chronicle" has for some years been publishing a series of articles descriptive of English Personal Medals, struck since 1760, with brief accounts of the individuals commemorated, or the events which elicited the pieces. These have now reached to the name of Thomas Holloway, the list being arranged in alphabetical order. The work is from the pen of Mr. H. Grueber, and is somewhat on the line of the very valuable "Medallic Illustrations of the History of Great Britain," so well known as one of the most complete descriptive works on Medals, relating not alone to English history, but to contemporaneous matters connected with it indirectly. Many of the Medals described in the "English Personals," as well as in "Medallic Illustrations," have also a close relation to our own history.

The list now in course of publication is full without being diffuse. Being arranged in alphabetical order, it is not very difficult to find any desired piece, so far as its position in the list is concerned, but the descriptions appear only at intervals, which makes it necessary to search through a long file to find one which may be wanted, and as the descriptions are not numbered (as they were in "Medallic Illustrations"), there is occasionally some trouble in referring to them. It is much to be desired that these papers should be collected into a volume, when this defect can easily be remedied, for a work of this character would be interesting and valuable to all students of the Medallic side of Numismatics—a branch of the science to which we could wish the "Chronicle" gave more attention.

COLUMBIAN HALF DOLLARS.

THE last number of the *Journal* mentioned that upwards of half a million of the Souvenir Half Dollars were said to be in the hands of the Commissioners of the Exposition; it is now stated that the amount in the hands of these gentlemen largely exceeds that number, and the *New York Sun* of December 10, says that Mr. Ellsworth, representing the owners, had called at the Treasury Department and paid to Acting Secretary Curtis \$40,300 to defray the cost of transporting and recoinage the unsold remainder, which, it is now stated, exceeds \$1,700,000.

"The object to be attained is to enhance the value of those now in the hands of the Commission," which seems to imply that even the large amount mentioned above, more than two-thirds of the original grant, does not cover the value of those unsold. "Secretary Carlisle was requested to re-coin the twenty-five and fifty cent souvenirs, at the expense of the Government, but this he declined to do, and notified the Commission that unless it bore the expense of the recoinage he would issue the souvenir pieces at their face value. As this would materially reduce the value of those in the hands of purchasers and speculative holders, Mr. Ellsworth was sent to make the necessary deposit." The Managers will thus be able to realize only about \$3,500,000 instead of \$5,000,000, as they anticipated, from the sale of these pieces. Quite a large number of the coins have never left the National Treasury.

SOME COLUMBIAN MEDALS.

BY EDMUND J. CLEVELAND.

1. A reduced copy of the Milan Medal, illustrated and described in the *Journal* for October, 1892. Bronze, white metal and white metal oxydized. Size 37½. The design and modelling of the Milan Medal is the work of Prof. Pagliaghi; the engraving by Capuccio; struck in the laboratory of Stefano Johnson.

2. *Obv.* Same bust as on 1, but larger. Legend: CHRISTOPHER at the left; COLUMBUS at the right, all within a double circle, around which: ★ MEMENTO OF THE WORLD'S FAIR ★ CHICAGO 1893. Exergue: JOHNSON at edge of circle. *Rev.* Same as 1. Bronze, white metal and white metal oxydized. Size 37½.

[Illustrations of Nos. 1 and 2 appear in this number.]

3. *Obv.* Bust (beardless) in high relief, facing right, wearing cap with ear-flap. Legend: CRISTOFORO at the left; COLOMBO at the right. *Rev.* A three-masted vessel sailing to left within a circle, around which: AL GRANDE ITALIANO SCOPRITORE DEL NUOVO MONDO <> No milling. Silver and silver gilt. Size 15 with perforated loop at top edge, and ring. From the Italian Exhibit at the Columbian Exposition.

4. *Obv.* Columbus (beardless) standing on the deck of his vessel, the tiller in his left hand, arm bared. To his right hand a standing female touches his right shoulder with her left hand, pointing forward with her right; two vessels in the distance. Legend: CHICAGO 1893. above; GUANAHANE OCT. 12TH 1492. below. Exergue: F. KOCH. at base of deck. *Rev.* A large vessel sailing to left. Inscription: SANTA MARIA below, all within a rope in nearly a circle, the ends being separated at bottom by a trophy of two nearly square shields whose edges bind, bearing respectively the arms of the United States and of Spain, both surmounted by a spread eagle on a hemisphere; from behind each shield three flags project. Legend: TO COMMEMORATE THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA circling between the rope and an outside scalloped border. Edge milled. Oxydized white metal. Size 33.

5. *Obv.* Bust (beardless) facing right. Legend: COLUMBUS at the left; 1492-1892 at the right. *Rev.* A group of figures, standing, etc. Legend: LANDING OF | COLUMBUS below. White metal. Size 24.

6. *Obv.* Bust (bearded) facing, with high ruffle collar. Legend: COLUMBUS at the left; 1492-1892 at the right. *Rev.* Group, vessels, etc., with LANDING OF | COLUMBUS below. Brass. Size 16½, ribbon and pin attached.

7. *Obv.* Bust (beardless) facing one-quarter to left. Legend: COLUMBUS at the left; 1492-1892 at the right. *Rev.* Busts of Washington, Lincoln and Grant, jugate, facing left. Legend: PATER · SAVIOUR · DEFENDER curving above. Brass. Size 16½, ribbon and pin attached.

8. *Obv.* Bust (beardless) facing right. Legend: COLUMBUS at the left; 1492-1892 at the right. *Rev.* Group standing, with LANDING below. Brass. Size 8½.

9. *Obv.* Large bust (beardless) in high relief, facing left, back turned to observer, wearing cloak, a fold thrown over the right shoulder. Legend: CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS at the left; DISCOVERER OF AMERICA at the right. *Rev.* A crowned woman seated, facing three-quarters right, beside a globe which shows a new world; a sceptre, point downward, in her left hand, her right arm passes through a laurel wreath and rests on a tablet inscribed: CHICAGO | MAY | TO | OCTOB all partly encircled by: IN COMMEMORATION OF THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION 1893 above. Exergue: L. CHR. LAUER, NURNBERG. No milling. Aluminum, dull silver color. Size 44½. This appears to be an *American* edition of the Medal with *Spanish* legends described in the *Journal* for last July.

Numbers 10 to 23 inclusive below are milled, and are struck in copper, brass and aluminum. Size 23.

10. *Obv.* Same bust of Columbus as on 9, small, and nearly encircled by two olive branches tied together at bottom, within a ring encircled by: * THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION * CHICAGO 1893. *Rev.* Building, etc. Legend: THE ADMINISTRATION | BUILDING | 260 FEET SQUARE COST \$450.000 below.

11. *Obv.* Same as 10. *Rev.* Building, etc., on lower half, with MANUFACTURES AND LIBERAL | ARTS | 787 x 1687 FEET 31 ACRES | COST \$1.500.000 below. Another building, etc., on upper left quarter, with CASINO AND MUSIC HALL below it. A vessel, etc., on upper right quarter, with IMITATION BATTLE SHIP below it.

12. *Obv.* Same as 10. *Rev.* Building, etc., with THE MACHINERY HALL | 850 FT. LONG, 500 FT. WIDE | COST \$1.200.000 below.

13. *Obv.* Same as 10. *Rev.* Building, etc., with THE ART PALACE | 320 x 500 FEET | COST \$670.000 below.

14. *Obv.* Same as 10. *Rev.* Building, etc., with THE AGRICULTURAL | BUILDING | 500 x 800 FEET COST \$618.000 below.

15. *Obv.* Same as reverse of 13. *Rev.* Same as 14.

16. *Obv.* Same as 10. *Rev.* Building, etc., with THE HORTICULTURAL | BUILDING | 250 x 1000 FEET | COST \$300.000 below.

17. *Obv.* Same as 10. *Rev.* Building, etc., with MINES AND MINING | BUILDING | 350 x 700 FEET COST \$265.000 below.

18. *Obv.* Same as 10. *Rev.* Building, etc., with THE ELECTRICAL BUILDING | 345 FT. WIDE, 700 FT. LONG | COST \$401.000 below.

19. *Obv.* Same as 10. *Rev.* Building, etc., with THE FISHERIES BUILDING | 200 x 1100 FEET | cost \$200.000 below.

20. *Obv.* Same as 10. *Rev.* Building, etc., on lower half, with THE TRANSPORTATION BUILDING | 250 x 960 FEET | COST \$370.000 below. Another building, etc., on upper half, with THE FORESTRY BUILDING | 203 x 523 FEET COST \$100.000 below it.

21. *Obv.* Same as 10. *Rev.* Building, etc., with THE WOMANS BUILDING | 200 x 400 FEET | COST \$120.000 below.

22. *Obv.* Same as 10. *Rev.* Building, etc., with U. S. GOVERNMENT | 345 x 415 FEET 3.3 ACRES | COST \$400.000 below.

23. *Obv.* Same as 10. *Rev.* Statue of Liberty.

24. *Obv.* Bust (beardless) one-quarter to right, wearing cap with flaps turned up at sides, with 1492 at the left and 1892 at the right, all within a circle encircled by: THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION CHICAGO 1893. *Rev.* Same as obverse. Edge $\frac{1}{8}$ inch thick, and milled to imitate a pile of 8 medals. White metal. Size 25. Struck as a paper weight; also made as a box, hollow, divided at middle, accompanying and to contain the medals, Nos. 10-23; and also made as an inkstand or souvenir.

25. *Obv.* Same bust as on 10. Legend, CRISTOBAL at the left, COLON at the right. *Rev.* Inscription, WORLD'S | COLUMBIAN | EXHIBITION | 1893 in parallel lines across, encircled by two laurel branches tied together at bottom. Aluminum. Size 18, perforated loop at top edge.

26. *Obv.* Same bust as on 9. Legend: CRISTOBAL at the left, COLON at the right, all encircled with WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXHIBITION 1893 all within circle sunk $\frac{1}{8}$ inch, and encircled above by two oak branches tied together at bottom. *Rev.* Same as *obv.*, but incuse. Aluminum. Size 66. A plaque.

27. *Obv.* Group. In the centre Columbus (beardless) kneels facing, sword in right hand, erect flag in left hand, followers, Indians, boat, vessel in distance. Legend:

LANDING OF COLUMBUS | * 1492 * below, all within a circled encircled by stars. *Rev.* Building. Exergue, MADE IN GERMANY on the base. Legend: ADMINISTRATION | BUILDING below, all within a circle encircled by, * WORLDS COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION CHICAGO * 1893 (in panel). White metal. Size 32.

28. *Obv.* Building, with ADMINISTRATION BUILDING CHICAGO partly encircling above. Exergue: MADE IN GERMANY. *Rev.* Inscription: WORLD'S | COLUMBIAN | EXPOSITION | CHICAGO | 1893 in parallel lines across, encircled by a laurel wreath of two branches tied at bottom. The obverse fits into the reverse, they being separate shells united at top by ring. On the inner side of obverse a photograph of Owings Building, and on that of reverse a photograph of Machinery Hall. Brass. Size 16.

29. *Obv.* Bust (bearded) one-quarter to right, with high ruffle collar. Legend: COLUMBUS at right. Exergue: A. O. AMEIS on base. *Rev.* Building. Legend: WORLD'S COLUMBIAN at the left; EXPOSITION at the right; CHICAGO | 1893 | ADMINIS. TRATION BUILDING below. All in high relief. Bronze, thick. Size 44.

30. *Obv.* Bust (beardless) one-quarter to right wearing a soft cap with flaps turned up at sides, on a pedestal; an oak branch behind his back visible at his shoulders, all within a circle around which * CHRISTOPHE • COLOMB • CONSILIO • ET • ANIMIS. *Rev.* A woman standing facing, a spread eagle on her head, and behind her, three flags, eagle and olive branch on a shield, stars in the background, all within a circle surrounded by * WORLD'S • COLUMBIAN • EXPOSITION * 1893. Aluminum. Size 33.

31. *Obv.* Bust similar to that on 30, with 1492 at the left; 1892 at the right; COLUMBUS below, all within a circle surrounded by * WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION * CHICAGO. *Rev.* An oblong sunken panel encasing below mica a one-cent "Columbian" postage stamp with COLUMBIAN | 1893 above; PAT. PENDING | SOUVENIR below. (On other specimens are encased photographs of Treasury notes, etc.) White metal. Size 33.

32. *Obv.* Bust similar to that on 30, with 1492 at the left; 1892 at the right, all within a circle surrounded by * COLUMBIAN SOUVENIR MEDAL * CHICAGO WORLD'S FAIR 1893. *Rev.* A vessel. Legend: IN GOD WE TRUST on a curved scroll above: U. S. MAN OF WAR on a curved scroll below. Exergue: PATENT APPLIED FOR. The two shells forming this medal separate, attached to a paper strip on which are fourteen views of buildings, etc. Tin plate. Size 36.

33. *Obv.* Bust (beardless) facing one-quarter to left, wearing a soft cap with flaps turned up at sides; he holds an open map before his breast, all encircled by a heavy wreath; the whole surrounded by * CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS * BORN 1456 [should be about 1435] * DIED 1506. *Rev.* To the right a crowned woman seated, her left arm resting on a shield bearing the United States arms; at her right an Indian woman standing, both are pointing with right hands extended to the Exposition grounds in the distance; beyond, is the rising sun. Above them, beneath a star, a flying eagle over a scroll inscribed, E PLURIBUS UNUM. Below them 1492-1892 | IV. CENTENNIAL; all nearly encircled by SOUVENIR WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION. CHICAGO. U. S. A. 1892-1893. Bronze and white metal. Size 32½.

34. *Obv.* Bust (beardless) of Columbus facing one-quarter to right wearing a fur collar, on and in high relief from the globe surmounted by a spread eagle, an olive branch in the right talon, and arrows in the left; the globe more than half encircled below by a scroll bearing the legend, GENOA 1447 | PALOS 1492 | SAN SALVADOR 1492 | CHICAGO 1893—each of the four folds of scroll containing a name and date. *Rev.* On a lambrequin the Arms of Maryland surmounted by the crest of Lord Baltimore. Inscription: 1893 | COMMEMORATING | MARYLAND'S | PARTICIPATION IN THE | WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION in parallel lines, across and just above; all encircled by a design composed of six wild geese flying above; grasses, birds, turtles, water, fruits below. Bronze and white metal. Size 28½. Attached to the upper rim is a bar $1\frac{7}{16} \times \frac{3}{16}$ inches, inscribed SOUVENIR, suspended by a parti-color orange and black (the Balti-

more colors) silk ribbon $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long to a pin bar $1\frac{7}{8} \times \frac{1}{4}$ inches, inscribed MARYLAND, having a segment-shaped scallop $\frac{5}{8} \times \frac{1}{8}$ inches on the centre of the top edge. There is printed on the orange half of the ribbon, Design copyright | 1893. | BY FRANK BROWN | GOVERNOR.

35. *Obv.* Bust (beardless) facing one-half to left. All the legends are in sunken letters: IV CENTENARIO at the left; COLOMBIANO at the right. *Rev.* Legend: CHICAGO (in segment line across) | 1893 (in straight line) | — | No milling. Oxydized silver. Size 11, with perforated loop at top edge, with ring. By Whiting Manufacturing Co., N. Y.

36. *Obv.* Bust (bearded) facing right. Legend: CHRISTOPHER at the left; COLUMBUS at the right. *Rev.* A vessel sailing to right, SANTA MARIA below. Brass shell. Size $14\frac{1}{2}$, silk ribbon and eagle pin attached.

37. *Obv.* Same bust as on 36. Legend: COLUMBUS below. *Rev.* Blank. Brass. Size 15.

Numbers 38, 39 and 40 below, are in brass gold plated, and brass. Size $8\frac{1}{2}$. By Geo. B. Soley, Philadelphia, Pa.; struck in Machinery Hall on the first steam coining press used by the U. S. Government.

38. *Obv.* Bust (beardless) of Columbus facing one-quarter left. Legend: WORLDS at the left; FAIR 1893 at the right. *Rev.* The Lord's Prayer in fifteen lines across.

39. *Obv.* Bell inscribed: PASS STOW | PHILADA | MDCCLIII. Legend: LIBERTY at the left; BELL at the right; 17 [divided by the clapper] 76 below. *Rev.* Same as 38.

40. *Obv.* A crown, through which passes a radiant passion cross diagonally downward to the left. *Rev.* Same as 38.

41. *Obv.* Group standing, etc.; Columbus (bearded) facing right, standing in the foreground, a sword in right hand, and flag in left. Exergue: 1492 below at centre; all within a circle composed of stars and 1892 below at centre; the whole encircled by the legend: ★ DEDICATED TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE IN HONOR OF THE 400TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA ★ UNITED WE STAND DIVIDED WE FALL. *Rev.* A spread eagle on shield holding in beak a scroll inscribed E PLURIBUS UNUM olive branch in right talon and arrows in left; radiant star above, all encircled by ★ WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION ★ CHICAGO 1893. Aluminum. Size 23; perforated loop at top edge.

42. *Obv.* Same group as on 41; 1492 below, all encircled by stars. *Rev.* Eagle as on 41; WORLD'S COLUMBIAN | EXPOSITION (in curved lines) above; CHICAGO | 1893 (in straight lines) below. Brass and aluminum. Size $18\frac{1}{2}$; perforated loop at top edge.

43 is 42 forming part of a watch chain, consisting also of three square medall. Respectively: (a.) *Obv.* Liberty head to left, wearing liberty cap, encircled by stars. *Rev.* E | PLURIBUS | UNUM, all inscriptions in parallel lines across. (b.) *Obv.* Capitol at Washington within a beaded circle. *Rev.* IN GOD | WE | TRUST. (c.) *Obv.* Statue of Liberty, New York harbor, within a beaded circle. *Rev.* UNITED | WE STAND | DIVIDED | WE FALL. Brass gilt. Each, size 10 × 10; all joined together by rings.

44. *Obv.* Group similar to that on 41 but more persons. LANDING OF COLUMBUS below. *Rev.* Inscription: DISCOVERY | OF | AMERICA 1492 | COLUMBIAN FAIR | CHICAGO • ILLINOIS | U. S. A., 1893 across. Aluminum. Size $25\frac{1}{2}$.

45. *Obv.* Group similar to that on 44, with LANDING OF COLUMBUS IN AMERICA | OCTOBER 12TH, 1492 below, all on a globe. Exergue: PAT'D DEC. 1. 1891. below. *Rev.* View of the Fair and WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION. | CHICAGO. 1892-3 below, all on a globe. Legend: WORLD'S-FAIR above; SOUVENIR below. Aluminum. Size $28\frac{1}{2}$.

46. *Obv.* View of the Fair on a globe encircled by ✠ 1492 ✠ WORLD'S FAIR ✠ 1892 ✠ SOUVENIR. *Rev.* Inscription: WORLD'S COLUMBIAN | EXPOSITION (in curved lines) | ALUMINUM | EXTRACTED BY ELECTRICITY | FROM COMMON CLAY (in straight lines) | CHICAGO, U. S. A. (curved) | 1893 (straight) | Aluminum. Size 20.

47. *Obv.* A vessel sailing to left, two others in distance. Legend: COLUMBUS IN SIGHT OF THE NEW WORLD (in curved line) above; THE SANTA MARIA (straight line) below. *Rev.* Movable calendar. Aluminum. Size 24½.

48. *Obv.* Same as 47. *Rev.* Three Exhibition buildings in three lines across. Aluminum. Size 24½.

[To be continued.]

THE NEW PORTUGUESE COPPER COINS.

WE give an engraving of one of the new Portuguese Copper coins, of which pieces of the value of Five, Ten, and Twenty Reis, bearing date of 1892 and 1893, have been struck by order of the King, Carlos I, who succeeded his father, Luis I, in 1889. In general appearance they are similar to those of the series adopted in 1882, issued in the preceding reign, but the King's head is turned to the left instead of to the right, and the date is placed on the obverse instead of below the value on the reverse, where it appeared on that issue; on the reverse the wreath is tied in a close knot, the floating ends of the ribbon bow on the earlier series having been dropped. A portion of the Ten and Twenty Reis coins of 1892 were struck at the Paris Mint, probably in consequence of the demand for an immediate supply, and because of the limited capacity of the Royal Mint at Lisbon.

AN OLD NEW YORK MEDAL.

Editors of the Journal:—

A GERMAN farmer, Mr. Charles C. Fritzinger, residing in Benton County, Missouri, about fifty miles from Sedalia, has within a few weeks exhumed an undescribed Medal, which has a special interest from its connection with the early history of Methodism in the city of New York, where it is believed to have been issued. The obverse has the bust of John Wesley, with the legend above, FOUNDER OF METHODISM and below, THE WORLD IS MY PARISH. On the reverse is a view of the Wesleyan Chapel (afterwards known as the John Street Church in New York), with the parsonage adjoining; above are the words WESLEY CHAPEL AND PARSONAGE and below, DEDICATED BY PHILIP EMBURY, OCT. 30, 1768. The material is said to resemble type-metal, a composition of lead and antimony; the Medal is about size 32, and "as thick as a dollar."

This is an interesting "find," for it adds a piece to our list of American Medals which has hitherto, we believe, been unnoticed. No record of the issue of this Medal has been found by the authorities of the Methodist Church, so far as we have been able to ascertain, but some elderly people have preserved a sort of traditionary knowledge of it, which may possibly have some basis of fact, and which with some variations, is given substantially as below.

The "Founder of Methodism," John Wesley, who was born in Epworth, England, in 1703, was, early in his ministry, engaged in work among the colonists of Georgia under Oglethorpe, and their Indian neighbors, where he labored for about two years, in 1735-37. While there he had some controversies with Whitefield, out of which eventually arose the difficulties between the Calvinistic Methodists, under Whitefield, and the Wesleyan branch of the same body, (which in the religious controversies of

the times was charged with Arminianism), and which brought about the schism that occurred about 1752. The American followers of Wesley founded a society,—as the parish organizations were called—at New York, in 1766; it began at once to erect the buildings shown on the Medal, which are believed to have been the first owned and occupied for church purposes, by the denomination, in this country. From this religious home, which was regarded as in a sense the mother-church of the sect in America, many ministers went out and labored with missionary zeal, not only among the Colonists but also among the Indians, wherever they found opportunity, in the spirit of the words of their founder, borne upon the Medal,—“The world is my parish.” To preserve a certain connection between these itinerant preachers and the historic spot whither their memory turned with something of the same devotion with which the Israelite regarded the Temple at Jerusalem, these Medals were prepared; and as it had been the custom of the representatives of France and England to decorate their Indian allies with Medals, so these missionaries occasionally presented to their Indian converts impressions of the Medals described, as a token of friendship, and a means of influence. This tradition may or may not prove to be correct, and we give it “for what it is worth.”

The piece lately discovered is said to have been found while digging on an old battle-ground where the Osage and Kickapoo tribes had their last hotly contested fight early in the present century, the exact date of which we have not ascertained, but before 1820. In the progress of the excavations where this Medal was unearthed, a number of arrow-heads, tomahawks, and other Indian weapons were found. Since it is well established that a missionary was living with the Osage Indians, some time previous to this battle, and had acquired considerable influence over them, it is conjectured that this piece was one presented by him to some warrior of that tribe, and was lost in the fight.

The exact period of its issue has not been learned, but it is assigned by those who have attempted to investigate its history, to a date near the close of the Revolutionary War, or a little later, though for what particular reasons we have not been informed. The fact that John Wesley died in 1791 may possibly have given occasion for striking it, as the death of Whitefield some twenty years earlier evoked several Medals in his memory; quite a number of similar tokens of Wesley are given by Conder, which are struck in white metal, but they are generally of penny size, and none exactly agree with the description of this. If the metallic composition of which the piece is composed is correctly reported,—a mixture of lead and antimony, nearly the same as formerly used for type,—there would seem to be ground to suspect that even the latter date (1791) may be somewhat too early. The writer has not seen the Medal, and can of course express no opinion whether it is struck or a cast. While cast medals in type-metal are rarely issued, except as copies of others previously struck, it may be interesting to recall the well known fact that the oldest type-foundry in America was established at Philadelphia in 1793, although some experiments in casting type had been successfully made by Franklin much earlier; David Bruce came to New York late in 1812 to connect himself with a concern already at work there, and introduced the process of stereotyping in that city early in 1813. In the period intervening between these two events much interest had been excited in the manipulation of a metal which could be cast in moulds with a resultant sharpness due to the use of antimony, which distinguished it from all other metallic casts. It would not be surprising, therefore, should it be shown that these Medals were produced in this inexpensive manner, at a cost far below what would have been incurred, had the dies been engraved and the pieces struck by the slow and tedious processes used in preparing the copper coinage of the Colonies at a period but little previous, and even for the earliest issues of the National Mint. If this theory should be sustained the Medal might be assigned a date not earlier than 1793, and certainly not later than 1812 or 1813. The investigation of its history would be a most appropriate task for the American Numismatic and Archæological Society, to which the local interest attaching to the Medal would seem to give it a peculiar attraction.

MASONIC MEDALS.

[Continued from Vol. xxviii, page 45.]

DCCCCXLII. Obverse, Bust of George Drummond to left; he wears a wig and coat, and the collar and jewel of the Grand Master of the Scottish Grand Lodge. Legend, G. DRUMMOND. ARCHITECT. SCOT. SUMMUS. MAGIS. EDIN. TER. COS. [George Drummond, Grand Master of the Scottish Free Masons, three times Provost of Edinboro.] Reverse, The facade of the Edinboro' Exchange. Legend, URBI EXORNANDAE CIVIUMQUE COMMODITATI. [For beautifying the city and for the convenience of the citizens]. In exergue, FORI NOVI EDINBURGENSIS POSITO LAPIDE PRIMO ORDO PER SCOTIAM ARCHITECTONICUS EXCUDI JUSSIT XIII SEPTEMBRIS MDCCLIII. [The Masonic Order throughout Scotland directed this medal to be struck on the laying of the first stone of the New Exchange at Edinboro', Sept. 13, 1753.] Silver. Size 19.¹ Very rare.

DCCCCXLIII. Obverse, Bust of Drummond as on the preceding. Reverse, From the obverse die of XXXII. Silver. Size 10.² Very rare.

DCCCCXLV. Obverse, Youthful undraped bust of the Duke of Sussex in profile to left, beneath which w very small, probably for Wyon. Legend, DUKE OF SUSSEX Reverse, A triangle, within which two hands clasped across its centre, and 1813 below.³ Gold. Size 4 1-2.

DCCCCXLVI. Obverse, The square and compasses enclosing a five-pointed star, on which is the letter G; below, at the right, curving to the edge, P. CACIADA INC. [the die-cutter]. Legend, LOGGIA MASSONICA GARIBALDI ANCONA :. [The Masonic Lodge Garibaldi, Ancona.] The periods at the bottom. Reverse, Within a wreath of laurel on the left and oak on the right, open at the top and tied with a bow of ribbon at the bottom, is the inscription in ten lines, the second curving, A | BENEDETTO CAIROLI | CHE | FATTO SCUDO
DEL SUO PEITI | IMPEDIVACHE UN' ARMA | SACRILEGA | FERISSE LA PATRIA | NEL RE
| XVII NOVEMBRE | MDCCLXXVIII. [To Benedetto Cairoli, who made a shield of his breast and prevented a sacrilegious arm from depriving his country of its King, November 17, 1878.] Copper. Size 25.⁴

¹ This Medal, struck on the occasion mentioned on its reverse, we describe from "Medallic Illustrations of British History," Vol. II, No. 381. The stone was laid by the Freemasons with full ceremonial, and in the stone three holes were made, in one of which this Medal was deposited; in another that described as No. XXXII, and in the third that next described in the text. Drummond, a Scottish officer, born in 1687, was distinguished for his public spirit. He fought against the Pretender in 1715, and was chosen Lord Provost of Edinboro' in 1725, and five times subsequently. He was quite active in raising the funds for the Exchange Building, as he had been in 1736, for the Royal Edinboro' Infirmary. He died in 1766.

² This mule was used on the same occasion, but whether struck for that event has not been ascertained. Our description is from the volume quoted above, in which it is No. 382. The "Scots Magazine" for September, 1783, has a full account of the occasion alluded to.

³ Of this little Medal, the smallest known Masonic, measuring only nine thirty-seconds of an inch, the only impression known is in the British Museum. It is believed to have been struck on the occasion of the Union

of the Ancients and Moderns, when H. R. H. the Duke of Sussex was chosen Grand Master; to this the device of the clasped hands in the triangle is supposed to allude. Learning of its existence by accident, I was favored by Mr. G. F. Hill, of the British Museum, with a description in August last; at Bro. Hughan's request, he kindly wrote me the particulars here given. It has since then been described by Bro. Sadler, in the London Freemason for Sept. 2, 1893. As a matter of interest, I mention that in the same cabinet is an impression in gold (the only one known) of DCCLXX, which was presented in 1808 to the Rev. Edward Barry, D. D., (Grand Chaplain of the Ancients from Dec. 27, 1791, to the Union in 1813), as appears by an engraved inscription on the reverse, within a laurel wreath (as described by my correspondent, and without the word THE on the obverse); this is also described in the London Freemason *loc. cit.*

⁴ For my description of this Medal, an impression of which is in the Lawrence collection, but which I have not yet seen, I am indebted to Bro. Theo. H. Emmons. It appears to have been struck by the Lodge in honor of Cairoli, whose interposition preserved the King from an assassin.

DCCCCXLVII. Obverse, An equilateral triangle surrounded by rays filling the field, and enclosing two children, seated on clouds, a five-pointed star above them. Legend above, ★ JUBILE SECLAIRE ★ and below, completing the circle, □ . . . DE LA BONNE AMITIE . . . PRIM . . . SCOT . . . RIT . . . IN BELGIO. [Centennial of the Lodge of Good Friendship, First of the Scottish Rite in Belgium.] Reverse, Two branches of olive, open at the top and crossed and tied with a bow at the bottom, enclose a shield bearing the arms of Belgium; sable, a lion rampant gold. A coronet having balls (not points) surmounts the shield. A circle of dots separates the device from the legend, above, OR . . . DE NAMUR and below, completing the circle, *** 5769 5869 *** [Orient of Namur, 1769, 1869.] A small square and compasses between the two dates; under the shield, very small, B. H. (initials of the engraver.) Copper. Size 24.¹

DCCCCXLVIII. Obverse, Bust in profile of the King to right. Beneath, in small letters, curving to the lower edge, C. G. FEHRMAN Legend, GUSTAVUS · III · D · G · REX SVECIAE [Gustavus III, by the grace of God, King of Sweden.] Reverse, A draped female figure (representing Latomia, or the genius of Freemasonry) to the left, stands on a platform, and with her right hand extended, places a wreath on a square altar, on which are flames; her left hand is extended upwards to the right; a garland of roses hangs from the corners of the altar, on the front of which appear the letters in two lines, v. s. | L. M. At the right of the figure is a lion crouching having between its paws a circular shield on which are the arms of Sweden, three crowns, two over one. Below, on the edge of the platform, C. FEHRMAN. in small letters. Legend, PRO REDITU PRINCIPIS [For the return of the Chief.] In exergue, A. MDCCCLXXXIV. [In the year 1784], and beneath is a cross-crosslet. Silver and bronze. Size 36.²

DCCCCXLIX. Obverse, Clothed bust in profile, to left, of Dr. Dickson; he wears the collar and cross of his office in the Rite, and his coat

¹ In the Lawrence collection. The dies on some impressions show signs of breaking, and I have seen but two impressions of the Medal; I presume it is scarce. I read "Prim." as an abbreviation of Prima, i. e., the First Lodge under the Scottish Rite. The Belgian Lodges seem to have practiced, in the earlier portion of the last half of the eighteenth century, several rites, the Scotch Philosophic, so-called, of eighteen degrees; the Refined Scottish, or Reformed Ancient Rite, arranged as the successor of the Rite of Perfection, after the Congress of Wilhelmsbad, and subsequently the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite. The powerful opposition of the Roman Church obliged the Belgian Masons to labor for a long period in the most profound secrecy, though Kenning's Cyclopaedia remarks that in 1770 their Lodges were numerous and prosperous; but it is difficult to substantiate the historical claims of many of the Lodges, especially those existing before 1787, in which year it was ordered that all the Lodges without exception should be closed, under the most severe penalties for any infraction of the edict. Most of the Lodges were thenceforward, or until Belgium was for a time incorporated into the French Empire, in what may be termed a state of suspended animation. The so-called Ancient and Primitive Rite, notwithstanding its name, did not exist at the time from which this Lodge dates its Centennial.

² This Medal was struck to commemorate the safe return of the King from his journeys to France and Italy, Aug. 2, 1784. A Medal on his birth (Jan. 24, 1746),

struck by the Swedish Masons, has been described under CCCCXXX, and another on his death (March 29, 1792), under CCCCXXXVII. Gustavus was Grand Master of the Swedish Freemasons, but the dates at which he assumed and resigned that office are given differently by different authorities. He was also Vicarius Salomonis, or head of the Rite of Strict Observance, and of the Rite of Swedenborg. It would seem from the Medal described under CCCCXXXVIII, that his brother, the Duke of Sudermania, succeeded him in 1772; but I do not attempt to reconcile the discrepancies, which have been discussed in the Notes on the Medals referred to. These discrepancies make the interpretation of the letters on the front of the altar somewhat difficult; the Catalogue of the Worcestershire (England) Collection says they are for *Vota solvit lubens merito*, which may perhaps mean that Freemasonry (typified by the figure) gladly performs her vows, for the safe return of one so deserving; or, as has been suggested, *Vicarius Salomonis laetus mactat* (the Vicar of Solomon, or Head of the Order, rejoicing, honors him); in support of which it has been said that *mactat*, literally signifying 'honors,' carries with it the idea of honoring by a sacrifice or offering to the Deity, which interpretation seems to be sustained by the device. My knowledge of the circumstances attending its striking is not sufficient to enable me to decide. I am indebted to Bro. Shackles for a rubbing of this Medal, which is rare.

extends to the edge of the Medal; in front, curving to conform to the circle which separates the legend from the field, A. LINDBERG in very small letters, and behind, in similar style, M. LAGERBERG DIR. Legend, D^s CHARLES DICKSON * PROVINCIAL-MASTARE * I * GOTA * PROV.-LOGE [Dr. Charles Dickson, Provincial Master of the Gothenburg Provincial Lodge.] Reverse, A draped female figure (Latomia) standing, facing to the left; in her right hand extended she holds a sprig of acacia, and in her left, which rests on the top of a shield, a palm branch. The shield is blazoned with the arms of the Lodge:—A cross, cantoned in the first quarter with a lion's head, langued and erased; in the second, a cherub's face, winged, affrontee; in the third, an eagle's head, langued, erased; and in the fourth, an ox head couped; on the fess point, two C's interlaced and enclosing three small crowns surmounted by a larger crown at the honor point. The tinctures are not indicated. Behind the shield, at the right, is a perfect ashlar on which stands a Corinthian column bearing a lighted Roman lamp; on the left of the figure is seen the head and fore paws of a sphinx, couching on a pedestal, on the left of which stands a flaming tripod; leaning against the ashlar and pedestal are the square, compasses and trowel; at the left, near the edge, in very small letters, A. LINDBERG. Legend, on the right, VISHET * STYRKA * FAGRING * [Wisdom, Strength, Beauty.] In exergue, in three lines, GARD AF BRODERS KARLEK | FOR 25 ARIGT NITISKT ARBETE | DEN 28 OKT. 1883. [Tribute of brotherly love, for twenty-five years' zealous labor, Oct. 28, 1883.] Silver and bronze. Size 36.¹

[To be continued.]

W. T. R. M.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

SMELLING A BANK NOTE.

WHETHER the *scent* of a Bank Note bears any relation to Medical Numismatics, I must leave to some of your other correspondents to determine, but however that may be, it is a curious fact that one gifted with "a good nose" can detect by the sense of smell the presence of a Bank-note in a sealed envelope. A newspaper item says:—"There are several employees of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing who can select from a pile of letters all that contain Bank bills by the scent alone, and make no mistake. This matter of the odor of Notes was first called to the attention of the Government by a convicted letter-thief. He was blindfolded and given a batch of four hundred letters, seven of which contained money. He held the letters to his nose in rapid succession, and unerringly selected those which contained the bills."

NASO.

A LAFAYETTE MEDAL.

AN old newspaper item says that when Gen. Lafayette paid his farewell visit to the United States, in 1824, he visited, soon after landing in New York, a public school on the corner of Hudson and Grove Streets, and after some interesting exercises, he presented the scholars of the class with a medal bearing his likeness. Can any one inform us what this medal was?

INQUIRER.

¹ From Bro. Shackles, to whom I am indebted for my knowledge of this Medal, I learn that Dr. Charles Dickson, in whose honor it was struck, was born in 1817, at Gothenburg, of Scotch parentage. Educated at the University of Upsala, he graduated in 1837, and received his Medical degree; he practiced his profession in Gothenburg until 1860, when he retired; since 1867 he has been a member of the Swedish Parliament, and at present is in the Upper House. He was made a Mason in 1840, in Canongate Kilwinning Lodge, Edinburgh, and returning to Sweden, joined the Lodge

at Gothenburg in which, in 1858, he was appointed Provincial Grand Master, and held the office until 1883, when he removed to Stockholm. The two C's are the cipher of King Charles XIII. in whose reign the Lodge was founded; the dies were by Lindberg, but Mr. Lagerberg, the Swedish numismatist, was intrusted by the Lodge with making the necessary arrangements for striking them. The letters in the reverse legend, etc., have the proper Swedish accents for which we have not the type.

CONSTELLATIONS ON COINS.

Obverse. Bust of Archbishop Sancroft to right wearing cap and canonical robes. Leg. GVIL. SANCROFT. ARCHIEPISC. CANTVAR. 1688. Rev. Seven stars (the Pleiades) in the midst of the starry heavens. Leg. QVIS. RESTRINGET. PLEIADVM. DELICIAS? IOB. C. 38. [Who will bind the sweet influences of the Pleiades?] Size 32. Silver. Dies by Bower. c.

COIN SALES.

MARIS-DEVLIN SALE.

Dr. Maris, of Philadelphia, although well-known in Numismatic circles and having done something in the way of trading in coins, has never regarded himself as a dealer. Many fine and rare American coins have passed through his hands, and he is credited with the first treatise on the Cents of 1794 and a valuable work on the Cents of New Jersey. He has conducted but few auction sales, and none of them of special importance. The last catalogue bearing his name, was that of the collection of the late John Devlin, of Philadelphia, sold as the property of his widow, Mrs. Mary A. Devlin, at the house of Thos. Birch's Son, Philadelphia, by Mr. Stan. V. Henkels, probably the most rapid selling auctioneer who ever "knocked down" coins, easily disposing of the 961 lots in the time generally consumed to cry 500 to 600 lots. The catalogue was rather carelessly compiled, and should have been condensed into fewer lots by several hundred. Some peculiarities of description were indulged in; fraudulent pieces, such as altered dates, denominated as "unofficial" — not clear to all: Lot 730 is catalogued as a second restrike; 731 as original, and 732 from original dies; the last two are rather confusing, since both were originals, and there are no restrikes where the original reverse die was used, and we know of no second restrike. We quote, *Patterns*: Cents of 1854 and '55, several of each, 80c. 1856 Flying Eagle Cent in copper, proof, \$4.00; set of the 1858 Cent (12) at 52c. *Three Cents* of 1850, Liberty Cap and rays, 1.50. *Dollars*: 1795, both types, in good to fine condition, ran from 1.85 to 2.50; 1796, in good condition, 2.50 and 2.65; 1797, at about the same; 1798, thirteen stars, small eagle, v. f., 8.50; 1799 over '98, about uncirculated, 4.75; 1801, unc., 18.00; 1802, v. f., 4.30; 1803, in like condition, 4.00; 1836, fine, 6.25; 1850, unc., 4.30; 1851, do., 50.00; 1852, slight marks, 39.00; 1854, proof, 17.00; 1855, fine, 5.25. *Half Dollars*: 1794, good, 3.70; 1801, good, 3.00; 1802, fine, 7.25; 1815, fine, 5.10; 1836, v. f., 3.00; several of 1852, in fine to uncirculated condition, 4.25 to 4.80. *Quarter Dollars*: 1804, very good, 3.50; 1824, fine, 7.00; several in the '40s sold above 1.00. *Dimes*: 1802, v. g., 4.20; 1804, do., better than usually found, 20.00; 1823, v. f., 2.20. *Half Dimes*: 1797, fine, 3.30; 1805, good for date, 4.00; 1846, v. g., 2.00. *Proof Sets*: 1858, 43.50. The remainder, 1859 to '92, with some sets incomplete, were put up together and brought 3.40 each. *Cents*: 1793, vine and bars, with few slight blemishes, 43.00; Liberty Cap, fairly good, 10.00; 1794, Scarred Head, unc., some nicks, 16.00; 1795, lettered edge, fine, with some corrosion, 5.00; 1796, Fillet Head, fine, 3.10; 1799, a really choice specimen, 77.00; another with lower part of first 3 figures worn down, 10.00; 1802, partly red, 4.00; 1804, fine, corroded, 15.50; 1813, fine, 3.60; 1828, small date, fine, 4.25. *Half Cents*: 1793, v. g., 3.30; 1805 and 1806, v. f., 1.05; 1811, restrike with an earlier reverse, 2.25; 1840, restrike, 11.25; proofs of 1841, 18.00; 1843, 19.00; 1844, 20.00; 1848, 20.00; 1852, 9.75.

FROSSARD'S NOVEMBER SALE.

"An Object Lesson in Finance," was the title under which Mr. Frossard catalogued and sold a varied collection of Paper money, on the 14th of November, at the rooms of Jas. P. Silo, 45 Liberty Street, New York. While not strictly numismatic, nevertheless this subject seems to share with coins and medals the study and pleasure of the numismatist. Many, however, confine themselves to Paper money, and their numbers are steadily increasing. The field, although nearly limited to the past two centuries, affords scope for extensive study, involving, too, quite an outlay of one's spare change. The Colonial and Continental portion contained little worthy of mention, being chiefly the more common series, with a few of the scarce notes sandwiched in the lots. The Yorktowns, lots 63 to 65, proved to be counterfeits. They were sold nevertheless, and brought \$1.50-\$1.60 and \$2.00 respectively. These are not without interest, even though false. They were engraved in England, while the colonies were struggling for independence, possibly with the tacit approval of the home government, as a means of watering the currency here. Still, they should always be distinguished in catalogues from the genuine notes, issued by the Continental Congress dated at this place, which are really rarities. The United States Fractional Currency embraced representative notes of most of the series, and brought very good prices. Three cent light curtains in strips of 2 and 3, 24 pieces brought 26c., and 23 more 25c. each: the same with dark curtains, three lots of 6 each, brought 35 to 38c. Lot 91, specimens of obverse only with autographic signatures of Jeffries and Spinner, \$3.00; another, lot 104, 10 Cents, with same signatures, separate front and back, red back, \$2.75. Grant and Sherman 15 Cent Essays, front and back separate, green back, \$5.70, and red back, \$5.80, both with wide margins. A Woodstock, Vermont, note for \$1.75 brought \$2.25. Notes of the Banque Royal, established by John Law in 1720, for 100, 50 and 10 Livres, \$2.60 each. An Assignat of 1791, for 100 Livres, with a New York endorsement, \$4.50. The Confederate notes for \$1,000, \$500 and \$100 issued at Montgomery, were sold together for \$87.50. The two larger denominations were cancelled. \$100 Richmond, cancelled, and a piece off from edge, \$1.50; \$50 nearly fine, \$4.00. The \$5 note engraved by Manrouvier at New Orleans, cancelled, very good, \$6.00. A long line of the several issues, to its close in February 17, 1864, catalogued singly, and grouped up to 26 pieces, brought nominal prices,

with one alone reaching \$2.00. The sale closed with 17 lots of Essays of United States Fractional Currency, and were limited to prices given in the catalogue, and as they were all sold for just these figures, it is presumed there was a bidder who was satisfied to take them all at the "fixed price auction rate,"—a departure from the Auction sale "without reserve" on title page, which might have been omitted.

OBITUARY.

ALOIS HESS.

MONS. ALOIS HEISS, a distinguished French numismatist, died at Aulnay, near Iceaux, France, on the 21st of May last. He was born at Paris, January 8, 1820, and was therefore in the seventy-fourth year of his age. His contributions to numismatics were of the highest value. His "Description Generale de las Monedas Hispano-Cristianas des de invasion de los Arabes," was cited with the highest commendations by the late Mr. J. C. Brevoort, in his papers on early Spanish coinage in America, printed in the *Journal* some years ago, and he discussed not merely the coinage of the Spanish peninsula under the Christian Kings, but its monetary issues from the earliest period and in the time of the Visigoths as well. Of the three volumes, the first was published at Madrid in 1865-9, the others at Paris in 1870 and '72. His sumptuous work on the Italian medallists of the Renaissance, was a most valuable contribution to the science; of this, nine parts have appeared, the first in 1881, and the last in 1892, and the concluding portion of his labors on this interesting subject was nearly ready for publication when he died. He had contemplated, also, a work on Charles the Fifth and his times, in which the numismatic history of that period would have had a prominent place, but whether he had brought it so near completion that it may hereafter be published, we have not ascertained.

His work had received the most marked approval of various learned societies abroad; he was an honorary member of the Royal Academy of History, Madrid, of the London Numismatic Society, and of the Royal Numismatic Society, of Belgium; twice he was the recipient of special honors from the French Institute, and he had repeatedly been complimented by other honorary distinctions. His labors have certainly not been excelled if indeed they have been equalled by the most indefatigable students of the science in our day.

WILLIAM HENRY WADDINGTON.

MONS. WADDINGTON, formerly French Ambassador to England, died on the 12th January at Paris. He was born in France of English parentage in 1826, and was educated at Rugby and at Trinity College, England, where he won the Chancellor's Medal. Of his eminent public services we do not propose to speak, for it was his labors in the cause of Archaeology and Numismatics, which make his death regretted by the lovers of these kindred sciences. He was a member of the Society of Antiquaries of France, and occupied his leisure in the study of Greek Archaeology. He was an accepted authority on ancient coins, medals and inscriptions, and in 1865 was elected a Member of the French Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres. His wife, formerly Miss King, was an American lady.

FRANCO-RUSSIAN MEDAL.

THE recent visit of the Russian fleet to the port of Toulon was commemorated by a Medal struck by funds raised by a popular subscription, made by the women of France, impressions of which were presented to the wives and mothers of the Russian officers. The obverse bears an anchor surmounted by an ornamental tablet, on which is the name of the port visited by the French fleet, CRONSTADT, in Russian letters, and below, that of the French port, TOULON, with the date 1891 above and 1893 below. The reverse has devices suitable to the occasion, of which no particular description has reached us.

EDITORIAL.

THE officials in charge of the awards for Exhibitors at the Columbian Exposition have established their office in Washington, and have a year's work before them in completing the records, and distributing the Diplomas and Medals. It will be remembered that Congress provided for Bronze Medals only, no graded awards of silver and gold being given. This plan has met with much opposition, not only from the foreign exhibitors, but from certain interests connected with the Exposition. In an interview with Mr. John Boyd Thacher, of Albany, Chairman of the Executive Committee on Awards, which has recently been printed, that gentleman makes a vigorous and we think a very satisfactory defence of the plan of award, and says, "that the number to be given out will be forty per cent. less than was ever given at any World's Fair, in proportion to the number of exhibitors."

OWING to delay in receiving return proofs from the authors of articles in the present number, we are enabled to give some additional notes relative to the Columbian Medal design prepared by Mr. St. Gaudens. The reverse as originally submitted, was to have, as mentioned on a previous page of this issue, a figure of youth, symbolizing the young Republic. By some carelessness, as we see it reported, some unauthorized person obtained a view of this design, and made a drawing of it from memory, in which the nude figure of the youth assumed an offensive appearance: this seems to have evoked a Senatorial protest against the original design. So many contradictory reports are in circulation that it seems impossible at this moment to give the truth. One story is that the model was sent to Paris, to be reduced to proper size, but Mr. St. Gaudens, in an interview, is quoted as saying that the United States Mint has the designs and is preparing the dies; this we hope for the credit of American Numismatic art will prove to be the case. The objection raised by some super-sensitive minds to a nude figure, on a medal of the size contemplated, if true, is absurd; that Secretary Carlisle has rejected the design because it "is grossly indecent," we cannot believe, notwithstanding Senator Vilas is quoted by a correspondent of the *World*, as the authority, and the names of other Senators are freely used. Opinions of artists and sculptors are much better authority as to the merits of the design,—and so far as we have learned, they are unanimous in its approval. We prefer therefore to wait for further developments before giving credence to the reports or expressing any opinion.

SINCE the first portion of this number was printed, we see it announced that the name of the artist who designed the bust of Columbus on the A. N. & A. Society's Medal is James M. Whitehouse.

THE interesting New York Wesleyan Medal described on pages 69-70 by a correspondent, will we hope be investigated, by some of our friends in that city, as suggested in the article. While the legend seems familiar, we have as yet found no reference to the piece in the Catalogues of the larger sales, most of which have been examined in the hope that some reference to it might be discovered.

CURRENCY.

JUDGE—Have you any regular occupation?

PROFESSIONAL BEGGAR—I'm a coin collector, your Honor!

TWO Chinamen robbed a bank messenger, near Hong Kong, of 200 taels. They were caught and decapitated within forty-eight hours. Taels you win, heads you lose, as the messenger remarked.

OUR MARY ANN.

SHE sighs not for great riches, from further toil to stop her;

Her dream of bliss is satisfied, when fortune brings a "Copper."